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LEDBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1965

LEDBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1965, furnished in accordance with Article 15(4) of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959 and Circular 1/66 of the Ministry of Health.

The number of births during 1965 was less than in the previous year but there were fewer deaths. The incidence of infectious disease was higher than in 1964.

The Report contains no special comment which I wish to place before the Council, but gives a summary of the work of the department during the year.

I acknowledge assistance given me in the preparation of this Report by Mr. D.B.W. Dykes, Clerk to the Council; Mr. G.H. Greenhouse, Financial Officer; Mr. K. Mills, Deputy Clerk and Mr. D.R. Howe, Public Health Inspector and Surveyor.

I also thank Mr. W.H. Austin, Engineer and Manager to the Herefordshire Water Board and Mr. S. Ballard for information respecting water supplies.

I take this opportunity of recording my appreciation of the support which the Chairman and Members of the Council have given me during the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

William Hogg

Medical Officer of Health

30th September, 1966

LEDBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

William Hogg, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

CLERICAL STAFF

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PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR

Mr. D.R. Howe, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., (Part-time)

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR

Mr. M.E. Sutton, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. (Part-time)

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. G.C. Sinkins, M.A.P.H.I., (Part-time)
(Commenced duties 1st October, 1965)

CLERKS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT

Mr. L.K. Shakesheff (Senior) (Part-time)

Mrs. P.J. Perry (Part-time)

Telephone No.
Ledbury 2461

Council Offices,
St. Katherine's,
Ledbury.

SECTION A - STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	=	49,867
Number of inhabited houses (31.12.65)	=	2,573
Rateable Value	=	£190,975
Sum represented by a penny rate	=	£690
Registrar General's estimated mid-year population	=	8,020
Area comparability factor (births)	=	1.13
Area comparability factor (deaths)	=	0.86

Vital Statistics for the Year

Live Births

Number of live births	=	125
Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated population (crude)	=	15.6
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	=	7.2

Stillbirths

Number of stillbirths	=	5
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	=	38.5
Total live and still births	=	130

Infant Mortality Rates

Total Infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	=	24.0
Legitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	=	25.9
Illegitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	=	Nil
Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks) per 1,000 live births	=	24.0
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week) per 1,000 live births	=	8.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week) per 1,000 live and still births	=	46.2

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of Maternal deaths	=	Nil

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population was 8,020. This population was accommodated in 2,573 dwellings; the average number of persons per inhabited house was 3.12. The natural increase of population, that is the excess of live births over deaths was 35.

Births

The total number of live births registered during the year was 125 (63 male and 62 female), 28 less than in the previous year. The crude birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population was 15.6. The corrected live birth rate for the Rural District is 17.6 per 1,000 estimated resident population. The live birth rate for the year 1965 for England and Wales is 18.1 per 1,000 population.

The number of illegitimate live births was 9 (3 male and 6 female). Based upon the estimated population, the illegitimate live birth rate was 1.12 per 1,000 estimated population. In the previous year there were 14 illegitimate births in the Rural District.

Stillbirths

Five stillbirths were registered during the year, one more than in 1964 giving a stillbirth rate of 38.5 per 1,000 total (live and still births). The 1965 stillbirth rate for England and Wales was 15.7 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

Deaths

The actual number of deaths recorded as having occurred within the Rural District, after deducting the number of deaths of non-residents occurring within the District, and adding the deaths of residents occurring outside the District, was 90 (41 male and 49 female). The crude death rate was 11.2 per 1,000 estimated population. There were 98 deaths in 1964.

The adjusted death rate was 9.6 per 1,000 estimated population. The death rate for the year for England and Wales was 11.5 per 1,000 population.

The most frequent cause of death was all forms of heart disease (headings 18, 19 and 20) accounting for 29 deaths. Of the total number of deaths 69 occurred in persons over 65 years of age.

Tuberculosis

One death was attributed to non-respiratory tuberculosis. The death rate for England and Wales for 1965 from all forms of tuberculosis was 0.048 per 1,000 population.

Deaths due to Acute Notifiable Disease

Pneumonia, the only acute notifiable disease attributed as cause of death, caused 7 deaths. In 1964 nine deaths were attributed to pneumonia.

Infant Mortality

Three deaths of infants under the age of one year occurred. In 1964 six babies under the age of one year died in the Rural District. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales for 1965 was 19.0 per 1,000 live births.

Cancer Deaths

Cancer of all sites caused 17 deaths (6 male and 11 female), and the corrected death rate for the Rural District for 1965 for all forms of cancer was 1.8 per 1,000 estimated population. In 1964 there were 13 deaths in the Rural District caused by cancer.

The death rate for 1965 for England and Wales for all forms of cancer is 2.2 per 1,000 population.

Table of Deaths from Various Causes according to Sex

List No.	Cause of Death	Male	Female	Persons
2.	Tuberculosis, other.	1	-	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	-	1	1
11.	" " lung, bronchus.	4	2	6
12.	" " breast.	-	1	1
13.	" " uterus.	-	1	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	2	6	8
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system.	9	8	17
18.	Coronary disease, angina.	10	12	22
19.	Hypertension with heart disease.	-	1	1
20.	Other heart disease.	3	3	6
21.	Other circulatory disease.	2	5	7
23.	Pneumonia.	4	3	7
31.	Congenital malformations.	-	2	2
32.	Other defined and ill defined diseases.	4	3	7
33.	Motor vehicle accidents.	1	-	1
34.	All other accidents.	-	1	1
35.	Suicide.	1	-	1
	All Causes	41	49	90

SECTION B - GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory at the County Hospital, Hereford, continued to provide facilities for the examination of clinical and public health specimens. The following table shows the examinations carried out on behalf of the Department:-

Urine	=	1
Milk (phosphatase test)	=	2
" (methylene blue test)	=	2
Water (bacteriological)	=	60

In addition, 12 samples of sewage effluent were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical examination.

Ambulance Facilities

Ambulance facilities are provided from the towns of Ledbury, Malvern and Hereford.

Hospitals

There are no hospitals within the Rural District, but the needs of the District are met by the general hospitals in Ledbury, Malvern, Hereford and Gloucester.

Accommodation for treatment of infectious disease is provided at Stretton Sugwas Hospital, Hereford, and some notifiable disease is treated at the County Hospital, Hereford.

Clinics

An Infant Welfare Clinic is held twice a month in the parish of Colwall by a voluntary Committee, with assistance from the Herefordshire County Council. A similar Clinic is held at the Cottage Hospital, Ledbury, on the 2nd and 4th Monday afternoons in each month and is available to inhabitants of the Rural District.

Disposal of the Dead - National Assistance Act 1948. Section50

No burials were carried out by the Council under this section during the year.

National Assistance Act 1948. Section 47

No investigation was necessary under this section during the year.

Public Conveniences

Public conveniences are situated at the Wyche, Colwall. These meet a need that exists in that part of the Rural District.

The Council has arranged for privately owned conveniences at the British Camp to be available to the public.

SECTION C - SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Geology

The western boundary of the Rural District is formed by a ridge of upper silurian limestone in the Woolhope and Much Marcle area, whilst the eastern boundary is formed by the Malvern Hills at Mathon, Colwall and Eastnor. The geological formation of the Malvern Hills is complex, but on the Ledbury side upper silurian rocks seem to predominate. Old Red Samdstone of the Devonian System prevails between the hills in the east and west.

Some springs occur in the Malvern Hills but the area is not well supplied with natural sources of water.

Water Supplies

The water supplies in the Rural District include wells, springs and piped water schemes.

Except in the parishes of Colwall and Mathon, which lie within the area of the Malvern Water Undertaking, the whole of the District is within the area of supply of the Herefordshire Water Board. The Board has public water mains in the parishes of Eastnor, Ledbury Rural, Wellington Heath and Much Marcle.

No serious shortage of water was experienced in the Rural District during 1965.

The Herefordshire Water Board carried out the following extensions to the public water mains in the Rural District:-

Eastnor	=	640 yards of 3" dia. main.
Much Marcle	=	70 " " " " "

The number of dwellings supplied from the Board's public water mains at the end of the year were:-

Eastnor	=	55
Ledbury Rural	=	58
Much Marcle	=	47
Wellington Heath	=	104
		264

The Malvern U.D.C. extended the public water main from Evendine to British Camp in Colwall parish.

In Colwall parish, 531 dwellings are supplied from the public water mains, and 136 houses take a supply from Mr. S. Ballard's mains.

During the year, 61 samples of drinking water were sent for bacteriological examination. These were from privately owned supplies and 23 were found not to be of good potable quality.

The public water supplies do not have a significant solvent action upon common metals.

A contract for the laying of approximately 6½ miles of 6 inch diameter main from Fromes Hill to Ledbury was commenced in July, 1965, and will be put into operation shortly. The purpose of this main is to bring water into the Ledbury Rural and Urban Areas from the Bromyard Area Scheme, the source being the River Teme at Whitbourne.

Drainage and Sewerage

The parish of Colwall is provided with a system of public sewers and modern sewage disposal works.

During 1965, no new public or private sewers were constructed in the Rural District.

No new works for sewage disposal were constructed, but new syphonic dosing apparatus was installed at the Colwall Sewage Disposal Works.

Thirteen samples of effluent were taken from Colwall Sewage Disposal Works and all of these complied with the Royal Commission standards.

There is a short length of public sewer in Bosbury parish which receives the drainage of 41 dwellings.

The number of drain tests carried out by the Public Health Inspector was 95, and 99 inspections were made in connection with drainage. Seventytwo new drains were constructed; 60 of these were in connection with dwellings. Twelve existing drains were reconstructed or repaired.

Rivers and Streams

The chief rivers flowing through the District are the Leadon, the Frome and the Cradley Brook. The Leadon, the largest stream in the area is a tributary of the River Severn.

Closet Accommodation

It is estimated that about one third of the dwelling houses in the Rural District are provided with water closets.

In Colwall parish, with an adequate piped water supply, the proportion of dwellings provided with water closets is higher.

Every effort is made to secure closet conversion, and during the year 5 privies and 20 pail closets were converted to water closets. Three privies were converted to pail closets. In addition, 36 new water closets were constructed during the year.

The inadequacy of piped water supplies hinders the elimination of conservancy systems.

Public Cleansing

The Council provides by direct labour a regular collection of domestic refuse - weekly in Colwall and fortnightly in other parishes. A motor vehicle is used and disposal is by tipping. About 80% of occupied houses benefit from this service.

The Council does not undertake the collection of trade refuse, or the cleansing and emptying of cesspools and privies, other than those on its own property. The Council does not carry out street cleansing.

There are no public washhouses or baths situated within the District.

The refuse is now tipped at the Urban Council's tip at Jubilee Meadows, where the provision of a tractor shovel enables better control to be exercised.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

I am indebted to the Public Health Inspector for the following statement for the year 1965, furnished in accordance with Article 25(20) Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959:-

Inspections

Accumulations	=	4
Animals	=	3
Ashbins and Ashpits	=	5
Bakehouses	=	4
Camping Sites	=	1
Caravans	=	21
Control of Pests	=	14
Drainage	=	99
Drain Tests	=	84
Filthy and Verminous Premises	=	4
Factories (without mechanical power)	=	2
Factories (with mechanical power)	=	4
Food Handling Byelaws	=	32
Fruit and Hop Pickers's Quarters	=	22
Housing	=	382
Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens	=	8
Ice Cream (Registered Premises)	=	14
Infectious Disease	=	2
Licensed Victuallers's Premises	=	12
Nuisances	=	25
Offensive Smells	=	8

Inspections (continued)

Public Conveniences	=	7
Petroleum Stores	=	15
Refuse Tips	=	38
Sewage Disposal Works	=	67
Sewers	=	38
Shops	=	15
Swimming Baths and Pools	=	4
Unsound Food	=	3
Water Supply	=	67
Water Courses	=	10
Offices	=	11

Notices Issued

Informal	=	6
Statuory re Housing	=	1
Statuory under other Acts	=	-

Summary of Defects Remedied

Ashbins provided	=	19
Accumulations removed	=	1
Cesspools and septic tanks cleansed	=	5
Ditches cleared	=	5
Drains and Gullies cleared	=	10
Drains repaired	=	6
Drains reconstructed	=	6
New drains provided	=	12
Defective floors repaired	=	1
Defective roofs repaired	=	2
Defective eaves gutters repaired	=	1
Defective chimneys repaired	=	1
Dampness of floors and walls remedied	=	9
Closets repaired or renewed	=	4
Dairies reconstructed	=	4
New gullies provided	=	4
Inspection chambers repaired	=	3
Privies converted to water closets	=	5
Sanitary fittings provided	=	19
Moveable dwellings removed	=	3
Ventilation improved	=	3
Wells cleansed or repaired	=	21
Miscellaneous defects remedied	=	46

Swimming Baths and Pools

There were three swimming pools open to the public within the District during the year. All are equipped with circulation and filtration apparatus.

Four samples of swimming pool water were submitted for bacteriological examination and found to be satisfactory.

Diseases of Animals Acts - Anthrax Order 1938

Eight notifications were received during the year of suspected anthrax in animals. The diagnosis was not confirmed in five instances.

Hop and Fruit Pickers's Quarters

The cultivation of hops is an important part of agriculture of the Rural District.

The use of machinery has caused a great reduction in the number of hop-pickers employed, and the increase in population in September is now quite small. The number of farms in the District still picking by hand is reduced to six.

Lodgings for accommodation of pickers were provided at 22 farms. The standard of accommodation is controlled by the Council's byelaws, and the number of inspections of such accommodation was 22. Conditions were found to be in accordance with the standard of the byelaws.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the Rural District.

Camping Sites. Public Health Act, 1936. Section 269
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. Section 3

No licences for camping were granted by the Council under Section 269. Camping within the area is limited and it presents no major health problem. Eastnor Park is used as a camping ground during the summer months by members of bodies exempt under sub-section 6. It is estimated the number of campers at any one time during the year did not exceed 130. Two other sites were used for camping during the year. Conditions were found to be satisfactory.

One caravan site was licensed under Section 3 of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

Eradication of Bed Bugs
Hydrogen Cyanide Regulations (Fumigation of Buildings) 1951

No dwellings within the Rural District were found to be infested with bed bugs. When need for disinfestation arises this is carried out by contractors using hydrogen cyanide.

Shops, Offices and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Registrations

Class of Premises	No. registered at end of year	No. inspected during year
Offices	12	-
Retail Shops	11	5
Wholesale Shops Warehouses	3	-
Catering Establishments open to the public. Canteens	2	-
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-

Persons employed in Registered Premises

Class of Premises	Number employed
Offices	64
Retail Shops	22
Wholesale Shops) Warehouses)	4
Catering establishments open to the public	21
Canteens	-
Fuel Storage Depots	-

Visits to Registered Premises during the year was 11.

Five Notices were served on occupiers. These notices required the provision of washhand basin, thermometer and the posting of Abstracts and provision of handrails to staircases.

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956

No formal action was necessary under this Act during the year. Three holdings were inspected. All were found to comply with the Act.

Factories Act, 1961

Twentyfive premises were registered with the Local Authority as factories; three of these were factories without mechanical power. There were no new registrations during the year.

In addition, there were 27 premises in which Section 7 was enforced by the Local Authority. No registrations were deleted from the register during the year.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1965, for the Rural District of Ledbury in the County of Hereford.

Part I of Act

1. Inspections made for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2, 3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	3	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	22	8	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers's premises)	27	3	-	-
Total	52	14	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

No defects were found during the year.

Outworkers

There are no outworkers registered with the Council.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year.

	Premises inspected	Total Infestations	Rats Major	Rats Minor	Mice	No. of Properties treated	Statutory Notices
Local Authorities' Properties	8	16	4	12	-	16	-
Dwelling Houses	70	45	-	40	5	45	-
Agricultural Properties	34	34	3	31	-	-	-
All other (including business) Premises	7	4	-	4	-	4	-
Total	119	99	7	87	5	65	-

The Council employs a Pest Officer and a full time rodent operator jointly with the Hereford Rural District Council, the Ross and Whitchurch Rural District Council and the Bromyard Rural District Council.

The scheme works efficiently and regular treatments are given to a significant number of agricultural properties.

The number of inspections made was 195.

Approximately 500 treatments were carried out on farms and business premises under contract within the Ledbury Rural District. A test for rats was made in Colwall sewers on August 17th, 1965. Three takes were recorded, with following up poison baiting at and around these points.

Petroleum Regulations

Three new licences for the storage of petroleum spirit were granted by the Council during the year. No existing installations were discontinued. Sixtyfour petroleum storage installations were registered at the end of the year.

SECTION D - HOUSING

During 1965 the Council completed 7 new dwellings but had none under construction at the end of the year.

Private persons completed 15 dwellings and had 11 under construction at the end of the year.

The number of inhabited houses in the Rural District at the end of the year was 2,573 - an increase of 34.

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year

1. Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) = 382
2. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation = 34
3. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to in the previous sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation = 22

There are no houses let in lodgings in the Rural District.

Unfit Houses demolished or closed during the Year

Unfit houses demolished during the year = Nil

Unfit houses closed during the year:-
(a) Under sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act 1957 and Section 26 Housing Act 1961 = Nil
(b) Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act 1957 = Nil

Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied

		By Owner	By Local Authority
1(a)	After informal action by Local Authority =	Nil	Nil
(b)	After formal notice under Public Health Acts =	Nil	Nil
(c)	After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act 1957 =	Nil	Nil
(d)	Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 =	Nil	Nil

Housing Act, 1957. Part IV - Overcrowding

At the beginning of the year, 8 dwellings were known to be overcrowded within the meaning of Section 77 of the Housing Act, 1957. No new cases of overcrowding came to the notice of the Department during the year, and it was not possible to secure abatement in any instance and at the end of the year the number of dwellings overcrowded remained unchanged at 8.

Proceedings under Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958
Part 2 - Section 30

(a) The number of grants made by the Local Authority for the provision of new dwellings by the conversion of buildings = Nil
(b) The number of grants made by the Local Authority for the improvement of dwellings = 11

Section 43

The number of loans made by the Council during the year for the purpose of assisting persons in house purchase. = 6

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 (Part 2)
Section 4

This section enables the Local Authority to provide assistance to house owners for the provision of standard amenities by means of a grant. The standard amenities are a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom, a washbasin, hot water supply, a water closet and a food store. Twentyeight such grants were made by the Council during 1965.

SECTION E - INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

The Rural District is a specified areaand only tuberculin tested, pasteurised or sterilised milk may be sold retail within the District.

At the end of the year 15 distributors were registered with the Council. There are no plants for pasteurising milk, or factories for processing milk within the area.

Two samples of pasteurised milk were sent for examination and found to be satisfactory. No milk sold in the Rural District was suspected of causing disease in man. Most of the milk consumed in the District is pasteurised milk.

Milk (Special Designation)Regulations, 1960

All licences for the sale of special designation milk are granted by the County Council.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Sections 16 and 17
Ice Cream

Thirtyone premises were registered with the Local Authority for the storage and sale of ice cream and none were registered for the manufacture of ice cream. No action by the Department was necessary in connection with these premises and 14 inspections were made during the year.

There are 13 other food premises registered with the Council under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Four of these were concerned with the manufacture of meat products, and two with the manufacture of soft drinks and one with jam manufacture.

Ten inspections of these premises were made during the year, and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Water Cress

No action was necessary by the Department during the year in connection with this food. The sale of watercress is small. It grows under natural conditions in a number of places in the area.

Shell Fish

The sale of shellfish within the District is small, and no action was required during the year.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

No contravention of these Regulations were found in any premises on inspection.

Slaughterhouses
Slaughterhouses Act, 1958. Section 3

There are no licensed slaughterhouses within the Rural District.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958. Section 3

Two slaughterman's licences were granted by the Council during 1965 permitting the slaughter of cattle, sheep and pigs.

Byelaws as to the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food, and Sale of Food in Open Air

There are no food markets held within the Rural District, but the byelaws have secured improvement in the handling and wrapping of food. No contraventions of these byelaws was found during the year.

Food Poisoning

No cases of bacterial food poisoning was notified during the year.

Unsound Food

During the year the following food was found to be unfit for human consumption and surrendered:-

Quantity	Food	Cause of unsoundness
42 lbs.	Filletted Bream	Decomposition
6 lbs.	Ox Tongue	Decomposition

The disposal of unsound Food is by burial on the refuse tip.

SECTION F - PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The incidence of acute notifiable disease in the Rural District was slightly greater than in 1965, as a result of a higher incidence of measles. The number of notifications received was 155, compared with 115 in the previous year.

Confirmed Cases of Infectious Disease in each Quarter for 1965

Disease	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Year
Measles	137	13	2	-	152
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	2	-	-	2
All Diseases	138	15	2	-	155

The Rural District was free from diphtheria, poliomyelitis, enteric fevers and whooping cough during 1965.

Measles

The number of notifications of measles received was 152, compared with 108 during 1964. The disease was prevalent during the last quarter of 1964 continued to occur in the first quarter of 1965; it then diminished and disappeared in the third quarter. The incidence in 1965 showed a localisation as 148 cases arose in the parishes of Colwall, Wellington Heath, Ledbury Rural, Eastnor and Coddington.

Measles (continued)

The measles notification rate for the Rural District for the year was 19.0per 1,000 estimated population.

Most of the patients (123) were under ten years of age, the age group over 5 years and under 10 years gave rise to 78 cases. The disease was of average severity, and there were no deaths.

Other Diseases

Only one case of scarlet fever was notified. Two notifications of pneumonia were received

Mumps occurred in the Rural District during the first quarter of the year, and chickenpox appeared in the second quarter of the year.

Analysis of notified cases according to Age Groups - 1965

Disease	0+	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	25+	35+	45+	65+	All Ages
Measles	5	10	13	6	12	78	20	8	-	-	-	-	152
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
All Diseases	5	10	13	6	12	79	21	8	1	-	-	-	155

Tuberculosis

At the beginning of the year there were 55 cases (49 respiratory and 6 non-respiratory) on the tuberculosis register. During the year 3 cases of respiratory disease and one case of non-respiratory disease were added; one of these was a new infection.

At the end of 1965 there were 51 cases of respiratory disease (29 male and 22 female), and 7 of non-respiratory disease (3 male and 4 female) remaining on the register.

One death in the Rural District was attributed to non-respiratory disease during the year, and was removed from the Register.

The 1965 death rate for England and Wales from all forms of tuberculosis was 0.048 per 1,000 population.

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